I Thera, meter at the Dispatch office phenary S. 1876. 39 S P. M...... 44 6 P. M...... 60 Midnight..... rather : 48% 

THE WEATHER TO-DAY .- The probabilities are that it will be partly cloudy.

Southern Pacific Railroad-Correspendence between Hon. B. B. Dougas and Hou. R. M. T. Hunter-Mr. pouglas Waives every Doubt on the Constitutional Question.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ? WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1876. E. M. T. Hunder: My Dear Sir,act that I am your immediate repretive in the Congress of the United ded to the long-established confitelessean the patriotism and wisdom counsels, prompts me to address in regard to what is commonly Southern Pacific railroad. trans-continental line of cering the waters of the Atlantic use of the Pacific ocean is a recogsite to all fair-minded men-those ther subsidized, directly or indiby the existing monopoly of Hunto,, nor blinded by sectional bigtallice. Like yourself, I accept situation with all its altered and waive every doubt which exter' rights theories might have sugopen years ago in favor of an entermly demanded by local convenisectional right, but also by the national considerations. My conis easy on the point of governmental to the road, and if those who have the chief charge of the measure will show a little respect to the wants and wishes as well as the scruples of those who have not hitherto been its pronounced advocates I for

t mean to commit your judgment unreservedl, to the proposed bill on that To my apprehension that bill is fatally defective in securing the interests of running north of the of rulroad management to perceive that the New Orleans, Vicksburg, and perhaps all the colleges in the same timebe powerless to attract any ble share of the trade and travel of to or through that large and imporon-the true South-bounded by Ohio river and Pennsylvania on the rth, the Mississippi on the west, the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and the Atlantic o can on the east.

Do you, in advocating the Southern Pa-

But unless I am mistaken as to the meanag of the bill there is another very grave ction on the score of economy, justice, id propriety. The pending bill, as I unastand it, not only provides a Government parameter of the interest on \$40,000 per le of road to be constructed, but on nearly quite four hundred miles of road finished in running order. I will never usent to that proposition, and by so doing nd the United States Treasury to help Tom hands and put them on Government and tax-ridden people of the country. It is sing, then, that the points of objection are well taken, you may ask, What is required

to meet and obvinte them? I answer: 1st. Strike out of the bill any provision for the already completed portions of the route to the Pacific. 2d. Construct the ranches from the present line between St. and Texarkana to New Orleans, Vicksburg, and Memphis, and let them be in full operation before the line between St. Louis and Texarkana, by way of Venita, is built. Sil. Restrict, under adequate pro-Visious of law, the Government guarantee and aid to new construction; and 4th. That the administration of the road be so organized as to give a real southern tone and influ-

With these concessions so made and se cured in the law as to protect and promote southern interests, and make it in benefits as Well as geographically a southern road, I thay be surely counted on to give it all the support in my power.

in these positions I trust I have the concurrence of your judgment, and shall be pleased to receive your counsel and advice. Very respectfully, &c., B. B. Douglas.

Mr. Hunter's Reply.

FEBRUARY 8, 1876. lien. E. B. Douglas: My Dear Sir,-I have received your letter of the 7th, and reice to find that you are in favor of a Texas Pacific railroad if the bill be properly framed. The pending bill I never saw, and you will refer to my letter you will find at I say, in my opinion St. Louis is too far north as the eastern terminus of this great outhern road. I say, if Congress intends to xiend the read further cost, that its eastern erminus should be in Vicksburg, Memphis, or New Orleans, as you yourself suggest. 1 was not aware that the bill proposed to guarantee the interest on the debt for the orthon of the road completed. The circumisness must be very peculiar to justify this. our objection to this feature seems to me to sound and honest. I presume, however, that the bill will be stripped of such objections. What I meant to advocate was a great southern trans continental route, connecting the two seas through that territory. I was bot acquainted with the details of the pending All, and did not eneddle with them except

to regard to the eastern terminus. If a majority in Congress are in favor of th or policy, they surely can frame a bill to car ty out their scheme fairly and fully.

Yours truly and respectfully, R. M. T. HESTER.

RICHMOND, VA., February 8, 1876. Editor's Dispatch : Piease publish for itermation rates of postage on newspapers single). I frequently send a copy of your Paper to a far-off State enclosed in an old Wrapper stamped one cent. I am not sure her go all right, as I have not received any acknowledgment. Yours,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER. At present the postage on single (transient) proposition of 1782 against his accomplished thirty-three folio volumes, was presented to proposition of 1818-1825.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS. opies of any newspaper is one cent an ounce. work of 1818-1825. It will, however, soon be one cent for every

## DAILY DISPATCH

RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1876.

Register, vol. iv., pp. 87-90.-B. A. B.1

books were purchased as a whole by Mr.

the rest of his library, to the Federal Gov-

The library of Ralph Wormley, Jr., of

of the books. Among the books in the Col-

1657, in six volumes, folio. As late as 1843

a distinguished English divine pronounced

number of these in my own collection.

If these hints can be of any service to you

To R. A. Brock. Esq., Richmond, Va.

VEGETINE.

purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures

after all other remedies had failed, I visited the

Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine

VEGETINE

VEGETINE

VEGETINE

is recommended by physicians and apothecaries.

VEGETINE

has effected some marvellous cures in cases of

VEGETINE

VEGETINE

meets with wonderful success in mercurial diseases

VEGETINE

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VEGETINE

VEGETINE

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VEGETINE

restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

VEGETINE

VEGETINE

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VEGETINE

VEGETINE

VEGETINE

VEGETINE

is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the

best and most reliable Blood-Purifier in the world

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

[fe 5-S&W2t]

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

PIANO-FORTES

REMOVALS.

OFFICE OF THE OLD DOMINION IRON- AND NAIL-WORKS COMPANY.
RICHMOND, VA., February 3, 1876.

is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

is the great remedy for General Debility.

will eradicate Salt-Rheum from the system.

cures the most inveterate cases of Erysipelas.

removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

cures Constipation and Regulates the Bowels.

is a valuable remedy for Headache.

will cure Dyspensia.

cures pains in the Side.

cures Pains in the Back.

DIANO-FORTES.

The subscribers have for sale

removes the cause of Dizziness.

relieves Faintness at the Stomach.

effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

cures the most inflexible case of Canker.

HUGH BLAIR GRIGSBY.

books of this collection.

ary of Authors.

men of the Revolution.

use them as you please.

In great haste, yours truly,

" VEGETINE,"

astonishing results.'

is the great Blood-Purifier.

will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

[For the Dispatch.] The University Bill.

To the General Assembly of Virginia: Several communications from highly respectable sources have recently appeared in the newspapers in opposition to the pending bill for the relief of the University of Virginia. The friends of the University (who are ex vi termini the friends of the higher education, though not the only ones,) have remained silent as to these articles, probably because they knew the subject would be debated fully in the General Assembly. The present writer desires briefly to state some of the grounds on which the pending bill may be defended against these attacks.

The necessity for some relief in the way of larger appropriation is conceeded by all who are informed. There is no one of these written who does not concede that whatever is necessary to be done to sustain the University in vigorous life and high efficiency ought to be done. It is not necessary, therefore, to discuss the question whether such relief should be afforded-i. e., whether the State shall preserve her prestige as the educator of educators among her own people and those of the southern and western States. Nor is it necessary to show, as Rev. Dr. Rice did in 1818, that in a mere pecuniary point of view "it is the highest economy to bestow the higher education at home and keep our money from flowing abroad, while at the same time a large stream is brought into the State and poured out annually in our midst. The objectors allege different grounds of riticism against the form of the present bill. The chief of these is that free tuition at

the University will be injurious to the colleges by drawing away patronage from them. Let us examine this briefly. It is the conviction of the great majority of those best informed on the subject that

this apprehension is wholly chimerical and unfounded, and that for several reasons. In the past (1825) the University originally was necessarily a competitor with the colleges, for when it was started it had no bigber material with which to begin. The colleges then in existence—three in number were feeble, languishing, and it was their inefficiency which caused the exodus to Yale, Princeton, and Harvard, which Mr. Jeff-rson and Dr. Rice argued ought to be stopped. In the fifty years which have clapsed what has been the result? The existing colleges have been improved in patrousge, quality of work, and standards: and four others, also prosperous and efficient, have been founded, and flourish. As the University has steadily raised its standards it has drawn the colleges up after it. But now, on the border of the State, the Johns Hopkins University, with a vast endowment, offers free tuition to the students of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. Hence if we would keep our young men at home we must grant them equal facilities. Again: The State offers and gives in the cities where population and property are concentrated, so that graded schools and high-schools are practicable, a fair education absolutely without cost. This is, and always will be, impossible in the country, where even the primary schools are indifferent. Is not some

compensation due to the country tax payer in the matter of free tuition? Is the landholder to bear the burden forever, and the cities and of the country east of the Mis- never erjoy in his own family the chance of sissippi and south of the Ohio river. If benefit? True, all cannot enjoy it; but passed in its present form, with the con- neither can they under the free-school sysolding power of administration in Phil- tem. All may if they have sons who are pals, St. Louis, or any place on any energetic, however poor; for I undertake to merated by Mr. Grigsby I am enabled to say that the University has extended to requires very little knowledge greater number of poor young men the advantages of the higher education than

> say for twenty-five years past. Let this bill pass, and two years hence the colleges will admit that they have not suffered any sensible diminution of patronage. In a few years the infusion of more vigorous life into the University will react on them as beneficially as its establishment and progress has confessedly done in the past. It is print on this subject do not speak the united Page; William Stith, the Historian of Virsentiments of the college faculties. On the ginia; Richard Cary, of Warwick; Henry contrary, they are but a fraction of these faculties.

The Virginia patronage of the colleges is either local or denominational for the most part, and the prices of college education will still be generally below those at the University, with tuition free, except in the cases, fortunately becoming gradually more nuscott or anybody the out of their own bad merous every year, in which young men of peculations, and take them practically off very moderate means, by messing and otherwise, manage to get University training at a very low figure.

There are few whose judgment is not interested who share the fears that the Facto extend the privilege of free tuition only to such as give evidence of sufficient preparation to profit by it, will allow crowds of as it is stated in Duychinck's Encyclopedia raw and unprepared bogs to rush in, when of American Literature (edition 1866, by the very terms of the bill their emoluments would not be increased, and their labors would be to a frightful extent. Some of these objectors insist that the en-

tire academic department of the University shall be put on the footing of a post-graduate course.

Surely these gentlemen have not consid ered; or, professing to be friends of the University, they would not venture such a suggestion in the same breath. Do they know how many post-graduates Harvard has, out of some 1,100? or Yale, out of about 1,000? In the former fifty, and the latter tifty-five; and in each case thirty per cent, are residents of the cities in which these universities are situate.

Under the conditions proposed, experience at our own and these northern universities demonstrates that there would not be thirty academic students in the whole University The effect would be that the Legislature and the public would refuse to bear the burden by which the University education of every student would cost the State about \$1,000. Again: Few men in these times can af ford to send a son or several sons to either

college or the university for more than two or three years. Only the richest could send them first to college and then to the University; so that these friends of the University would bar its gate by law to all but the very richest men.

It cannot escape the notice of thoughtful persons that this impracticable post-graduate notion, if adopted and persisted in by the State, notwithstanding its unfair and wasteful results would tend to be very injurious to the colleges. These are organized under private charters, which place them beyond the power of the Legislature in every respect-a fact well known to Mr. Jefferson when he drew the University bill. Let a college degree of A. B. be the statutory condition of admission to free tuition at the University, and that college which was known to confer its degree at the earliest age and on the easiest terms would at once be the most popular. The result would possibly be a race in lowering standards. Let the relations of the colleges to the University be what Mr. Jefferson made them, and the effect will continue to be what it has been in the past-a noble emulation in their re-

spective planes of work. The General Assembly will hesitate long before it will harken to the counsels of these advisors, and radically change Mr. Jefferson's organic law of the University-a law drawn after the decision of the celebrated Dartmouth College case had shown that his scheme rejected by the Legislature in 1782 was forever impracticable because the college charters placed them above and beyond all regulation by public authority. When the discentients among the college faculties become the advocate of a surrender of their harters in order that they may be placed under the control of the State it will be time Greek, French, and English. The splendid for them to attempt to array Mr. Jefferson's

The bill in its present form is the result of careful and thoughtful investigation, and has late as 1776 all our English classics were in quarto, from Shakspeare to Hume, Robert-son, and Gibbon.

Where the gong sounds loudest the supper plishing the great object all profess to supplishing the great object all profess to support. Let the experiment be made, If, Besides the library of William and Mary in the great of the war. It must be remembered that as corner first and thoughtful investigation, and has late as 1776 all our English classics were in quarto, from Shakspeare to Hume, Robert-son, and Gibbon.

MILLIER & PIERCE, son, and Gibbon.

Besides the library of William and Mary in the great object all profess to support. Let the experiment be made, If, Besides the library of William and Mary in the great object all profess to support. Let the experiment be made, If, Besides the library of William and Mary in the great object all profess to support. The bill in its present form is the result of the war. It must be remembered that as

contrary to the well-considered belief of there were some very valuable private colmany men of the highest intelligence and lections, such as that of Colonel Byrd, of largest experience in education, in and out | Westover (numbering 3,625 volumes), which of the colleges, and in and out of the Gen- remained entire until 1785 or '86, when it eral Assembly, it should be found on trial was taken to Philadelphia by the widow of that the prosperity, safety, and efficiency of the last Colonel Byrd, and there sold at the University is injurious to the colleges, it auction. A complete catalogue of the Westwill then be time enough to consider whether over library, with their arrangement in cases the University shall be sacrificed for them. R. G. H. KEAN.

Virginia Libraries in Colonial Times-Private and of Old William and Mary College.

HIGHLY INTERESTING LETTER FROM HON, HUGH BLAIR GRIGSBY, LL. D., (INTRODUCED BY ONE FROM R. A. BROCK, ESQ.)

Editors of the Dispatch : I am led by its manifest interest, and because of the little knowledge possessed by the public, or by individuals even, of the subject of its contents, to send you the following letter for publication in the columns of the Dispatch, feeling confident that it will not be deemed an unwelcome intrusion by your readers. It was written in response to a letter in behalf of General John Eaton, the able Commissioner of the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., who is engaged in the preparation of a report on the libraries public and of learned institutions and societies in the United States. He desired the following information (which he had been unable to obtain from the college au-

thorities) for this object-namely: 1st. As to the number of volumes bequeathed the library of William and Mary College by its first president, Commissary James Blair.

2d. The extent and character of the College library at the respective periods 1776 and 1800.

I mentioned in my letter to Mr. Grigsby having purchased at an auction sale in this city a volume from the library of Dr. Blair from among a number thus offered. They were on philosophical and theological subjects, of the imprint of the seventeenth century. They were each marked on the titlepage with the name "J. Blair" stamped in red ink. Other books inscribed with the name "Robert Butler, Smithfield," accompanied them.

I was led by the suggestion of Mr. Grigsby to visit the court-house of Henrico county, and though I found not the will of Dr. Blair, which should properly be in the custody of the James City County Court, I yet had the pleasure of examining some very attractive and curious early recordssome eleven volumes of Records of General Court, deed- and will-books-the earliest volume being the Records of the General Court of Henrico, held at Varing, commencing February 21, 1678 - Henry Randolph, clerk. William Randolph and Bowler and James Cocke were among his successors. This volume contains many very interesting records regarding the Randolph, Byrd, and other distinguished families of the State. It is backless and in several separated portions. I would respectfully and most earnestly suggest its immediate binding, so as to insure is says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood preservation. The last date of these volumes prior to the later series of court records is contained in a deed-book, and is October,

The early records of the court were subjected to the vandalism of the British under Arnold in 1781, and consequently the present series commence with Deed-Book No. 1, October 1, 1781.

Besides the private libraries specially enu-

Medical and miscellaneous library of Dr. Peter Hay, of Williamsburg, who died in 1767, and whose library was advertised in the Virginia Gazette soon after his death; the libraries of James Power, a prominent lawyer of King William county; of Judge Peter Lyons, who opposed Patrick Henry in the Parson's cause; Chancellor George Wythe, Edmund Pendleton, William Beverley, John and James Mercer; Robert Bolling, of Chillone, author of the Bolling Menotorious that those who have rushed into moirs; Gabriel Jones; Governor John Tazewell, Benjamin Waller, and Judge St. George Tucker-from all of which and a number of others I have representative volumes in my own library. Such interesting relics are constantly appearing in our auction sales of books, and it would be a thankful concession to the earnest and considerate Virginian if they might be assembled together. The Virginia Historical Society would most gratefully assume the charge of any donation or

deposit of this character. The records of the Phi-Beta Kappa Society of William and Mary College, which were ulty of the University, when required by law | sought for by its authorities last year, it is feared may have shared destruction with the library of the college at its burning in 1859, volume 1, page 85) that after the revival of the Society the records were restored to the

college. One of the membership medals of the Society was among the effects of the late Thomas H. Wynne, and was loaned by his widow to Prefessor Wise, of the college. It was a thin, square plate of silver measuring one inch either way, with a small loop at the top, bearing on one side three mullets in the upper right-hand corner, and the letters P. B. K. in the centre, and the same letters in monogram, and the date December 5, 1776, in script.

From a recent newspaper article I gather that the College library now numbers about 10,000 volumes, many of which must have been saved from the College library at the burning of the building in 1859. Some volumes, the gifts of Governors Dinwiddie and Spotswood and others of the colonial era, are enumerated. "Catesby's Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands, the gift of Thomas Jefferson," is also mentioned.

R. A. B. Very truly yours, Richmond, February 7, 1876.

CHARLOTTE COURTHOUSE, VA., ? January 21, 1876.

My Dear Sir,-In answer to your inquiry about the extent of the library bequeathed to William and Mary College by President James Blair, I am inclined to believe from the number of books bearing his name which I have seen in the College library that they must have reached between six and seven hundred volumes.

If you will visit Henrico court-house and look into the record of wills from August 1, 1743, when Dr. Biair died, you will find his will, which may throw some light on the subject. The scattered books to which you allude were either some of those which the Commissary gave his nephew, John Blair, the father of the John Blair of the Supreme Court of the United States, or were taken from the College library by borrowers and never returned. Several months ago I saw in Prince Edward county two folio volumes with the bookmarks of Dr. Blair which had been borrowed by Frank Gilmer and kept by him during his life. But the books of Dr. Blair composed but a small pertion of the library of William and Mary. I have seen there books bearing the bookplate of nearly all our Governors from 1700 to 1775, and of our leading colonial men. There was the finest edition of "The Fathers," in many folio volumes, splendidly bound and gilt, which was presented by the Archoishop of Canterbury to the College between 1750 and 1760. There was one set of works in folio that were estimated to be worth in England thirty years ago \$700. I should put down the books in 1776 as between fifteen hundred and two thousand lumes of the most valuable kind in Latin, set of the Encyclopedæ Methodique, in

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE FOWLE-STEVENS INVESTIGATION .- The pecial committee of the House, Mr. Massey of Albemarle chairman, charged with the investigation of the conduct of Judge George Stevens, of Nelson county, in connection with the loss of certain funds by Mr. Fowle. duly numbered, may be seen in the Franklin of Alexandria, met last night in one of the Library, of Philadelphia. A quarto volume basement rooms of the capitol. Judge Stebound in red morocco, a copy of the catalogue, vens and Mr. Fowle were present, and the may also be seen at Upper Brandon. [I latter underwent a long examination. It appeared from Mr. Fowle's testipossess another copy. For an interesting account of the library see Virginia Historical mony that he commenced drinking on the The next largest library was that of Sir John Randolph, which descended to his son Peyton, the first president of Congress, at whose death, without heirs of his body, the

1st of Jasuary (Saturday), and Sunday went to Worsham's, and there met with Judge Stevens. For two days he was playing with Stevens, and George Hill of Worsham's establishment, and his losses amounted to \$15,000 in District of Columbia bonds, worth Jefferson-[yet volumes frequently occur in auction sales, principally old text-books 8,000, and a considerable amount of money, derived from checks drawn by Fowle on of the law .- R. A. B ]- who sold them, with Richmond and Alexandria banks and cashed by Worsham. About half of these funds ernment after the war of 1812. A fire, some have been returned. years back, in the Capitol, destroyed many

Before Mr. Fowle's testimony was con cluded Major T. A. Brander, to whom Hunter turned over as a friend of Fowle six Rose Gill, was very valuable, but it attained of the \$500 bonds obtained from Stevens, ts full growth after the Revolution. It was was allowed to give in his brief deposition sold at Mr. Wormley's sale, and I have some The committee will meet sgain to-day at 10 o'clock, when Mr. Fowle will again be lege library before 1776 and until 1859, when put upon the stand. the books were burned, was the Biblia Sacra Polyglotts, by Briareus Waltonus, printed in

The reporters are not allowed by the committee to publish the testimony as taken down by their clerk.

The grand jury of the Hustings Court wil this work "the most complete biblical apparatus in any language." Another book of immense value was the "Lexicon Heptasummoned to testify on indictments against glotton of Edmund Castello, two volumes, folio, 1659." As nearly two thirds of the Messrs. Fowle and Sievens for unlawful gaming. Mr. Fowle, before telling anything to the committee last night, inquired if Judge edition was destroyed in England, this great Guigon would use against him what he work rose in value, and was estimated in might say there. The committee answered 1825 by Professor Campbell to be worth in him that nothing he said to them could be England \$700. It was presented to the Colused by Judge Guigon. lege by Robert Carter Nicholas. But these

Messrs. Hunter and Beckham, of Alexan books, which I took a note of many years ago on a visit to the library, will show its great completeness and its great cost If you wish to see the value of these books mentioned above consult Allibone's Dictionhave been issued. Hill is in Washington, and therefore out of the jurisdiction of Judge But the great source of literature in the Guigon and the committee. Colony must be sought in the houses of the planters, all of whom had large collections

EXPENSES FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS .- Th of all the leading English classics. I have a following is a statement of the expenses of the city on account of streets during the past ibrary was an indispensable ornament it year, and the amount expended in each ward every house; and the result of such a posof the city: session was seen in the ability and skill of the

Chain-gang, \$171.80; chain-gang pay-roll verts, \$12.896.95; streets generally, \$4,428.24; pay-roll, \$20,330.74; street-roller pay-roll, \$3,005.01; expenses street-roller, \$1,012 65; improvement of Venable street, \$128.70 repairs of streets, \$595.20; streets, engineering department, \$7,800; paving alleys, \$509.42; sewer connections, \$245.45. Street improvements in Monroe Ward \$4,455.33; Jefferson Ward, \$11,969.46; Jack-

85,237,90. WARD Taxes .- The following is a comparative statement of taxes paid in the seve ral wards of the city:

Jefferson Ward pays \$48,395.58 more tax merit. It is prepared from barks, roots, and herbs than Marshall, Jackson, and Clay Wards combined. each of which is highly effective, and they are Madison Ward pays \$62,590.66 more tax compounded in such a manner as to produce than Marshall, Jackson, and Clay Wards

combined. Marshall, Jackson, and Clay Wards combined only pay \$12,995.58 more than Monroe Ward.

Total value of all the property, \$41,443,077 Total tax on all property, \$642,637.70. In this tax is included \$15,129.21 for culverts, area-vaults. &c.

\$5,748.50 is the amount of poll-tax.

THE PARDONING POWER .- Milo Jenkins (colored), who was convicted in the Police Court of Richmond of petit larceny, and entenced to thrity days in jail, was pardoned vesterday "on the application of the Police Justice and the Judge of the Hustings Court of Richmond. The prisoners' term of imprisonment expires two days hence. Last night his wife was accidentally burned to death, and this calamity induces me to remit

Pardons were refused W. F. Larmond, of Richmond, sentenced to twelve months' confinement in jail and thirty lashes for petit arceny, and James B. Montgomery, convicted of larceny and sentenced to twelve months in the penitentlary.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM THE PENITEN-TIARY.-James A. Batten, one of the three young men from Princess Anne county who are now serving out terms in the penitentiary for killing their father, made his second attempt to escape from the penitentiary night pefore last. When the other convicts were marched out of the shoe-shop he succeeded in remaining behind. After all the officers way: that is to tell the truth regardless of were gone he descended from the shoe-shop to the cooper-shop. Search was made for him, and his hiding place was discovered by a dog. It was doubtless his intention to get over the walls at some favorable hour during the night.

SENT TO JAIL - Walker Harris, charged with entering the store of John Dickerson and George Wood, and stealing seventy-five dollars in the day-time, was tried in the Hustings Court yesterday, pleaded guilty, and was sent to jail for thirty days.

Arthur Thomas, charged with the same offence, was also sent to jail for thirty days. Margaret Morris, charged with breaking and entering the house of Thomas Westerman and stealing a grate, was tried, and convicted, and sent to jail for sixty days.

PERSONAL. Mr. George A. Bruce, of Augusta, who has been appointed by the Governor inspector of flour for this city, is a gentleman of fine character and intelligence, and has all his life been engaged in the manufacture of flour in one of the largest mills in reputation of being skilled in his business.

are made to this market. Mr. William Astor, of New York, and Bishop Lyman, of North Carolina, were at the Exchange yesterday. THE ROBBERS OF RANKIN .- Sergeant Dan.

Wren and Policeman Allen yesterday arrested Henry Shepherd (colored), a professional thief, charged with breaking and entering the smoke-house of John Rankin. Jim Washington and Mat. Boyd are also under arrest upon the same charge. Boyd has made a full and free confession. He did the watching while the others did the breaking and stealing. Mr. Rankin lost about 200 pounds of bacon by these depredators.

BURNED TO DEATH. - Sarah Jenkins, wife of Milo Jenkins (colored), residing on Twenty-fifth street, died at 2 o'clock yesterday from Messrs. Chickering & Sons, Boston, and Bloomfield & Otis, New York; elegant in style, superb-in tone, durable in werkmanship, and most morning from burns received the night before. Her husband, who was in jail for reasonable in price.
PIANO-FORTES TUNED and REPAIRED by experienced and skilful hands.
Plano-Fortes carefully moved and packed.
ALSO,
Rlegant CABINET ORGANS at low prices.
fe 7 WOODHOUSE & PARHAM. stealing the first shad of the season that reached this market, was pardoned by the Governor yesterday.

LEE MONUMENT .- The following additional contributions have been received to this fund: From the public schools of Prince William county, \$51.40; Brownsburg Academy, \$2.75; W. W. Adam, Hinton, W. Va., RICHMOND, VA., February 3, 1876.

THE OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES OF this company have been removed to the building fronting on Cary, Fourteenth, and Mill streets.

R. E. BLANKENSHIP, Commercial Agent.

Commercial Agent.

The OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES OF this company have been removed to the building fronting on Cary, Fourteenth, and Mill streets, burg (in part), \$159.28—total, \$258.48.

Mash Quarter, charged with being vagrants, dissolute characters, and nuisances generally. Martin as sureties.

JOYLESS GAMESTERS.

RUSSELL SENT TO JAIL FOR A YEAR FOR PERJURY-MULLER SENT FOR THE SAME TIME FOR EXHIBITING FARO-FLIGHT OF JOE GRAVES, MULLER'S DEALER.

In the Hustings Court yesterday Thomas Russell, indicted for perjury before Policeguilty. His counsel, Mr. John S. Wise, read I, Thomas Russell, indicted in the Hust-

to the jury the following statement : jury, do plead guilty to said indictment, and Desiring as far as in me lies to purge myself of my perjury, I make the following statement, fully aware that it must convict me, and determined to tell the truth, be the conat the faro-bank of Muller & Graves freignored the note. Revengeful for what I con- lored; widows, 1 white, 2 colored by my losses and peverty, I determined to meet to-morrow. Witnesses have been was ashamed of it when I did it. I do not disguise that, but as Ged is my judge I did Monroe Ward, 2 white, 2 colored—total, 4 not intend to levy black-mail on the house. The warrant was sworn out on Saturday: day Mr. Graves and a friend of his came to my house. Mr. Graves begged Board of Health, 4 colored. me to go away from the city and not appear against him. He appealed to me in language as strong as possible-dwelt on dria, who negotiated with Hunter and Hill the ruin I would bring on him and the fact for the return to Fowle of the funds ob- that I could not benefit myself. It made me tained, have not responded to the summons heartily ashamed of what I had done, and he of the committee, and processes against them finally offered me fifty dollars to withdraw the charge. I did not then consent. Mr. Graves wept like a child at the interview, and that completely unmanned me and filled me with remorse and a desire to protect him and undo what I had done. I could not leave town. On the following morning-Monday-I went to the Police Court resolved to tell the truth, to resist his bribe, and at the same time to protect him and Muller as far as I could. I resolved to avoid \$2,824.96; paving sidewalks, \$2,644.78; cul- them before I testified. I went to court before it met. Graves, and Muller, and Samuel hands and carts, \$8,519.54; hands and carts M. Page, their counsel, met me. First, Page took me in the small room at Justice White's court. He said to me: "This case will come up in a few minutes. The police don't seem to think they know enough to convict them. The conviction, therefore, lies with you. If they have offered you any money you had better accept of it and do the best you can for them. Graves and Muller are in son Ward, \$6,994 94; Clay Ward, \$14,250.85; a bar-room by the Exchange stables. You Madison Ward, \$2,273.33; Marshall Ward, had better go there and see them. I advise you to refuse to answer any questions. All they can do will be to put you in jail. Then you can get out on a writ of habeas corpus, and if they find you guilty of perjury they can only send you to jail for twelve months. I refused to go to see Graves and Muller, or to agree not to testify. Page then sent a Mr. Lilienfield after Mr. Graves. Mr. Graves came in in less than ave minutes. He and The proceeds will be devoted to a very Page talked together; then Graves came to worthy object-the Hebrew Sunday school. begged me to save him, and finally proposed go and get a drink. I consented. door of the Police Court Muller joined us. We went into the bar-room under the

Nothing was then said of money. At the were unfortunate enough to have the buggy court-room. We drank. There Graves begged me again, and Muller, speaking up united with him, and banded the bar-keeper tifty dollars, saying "You are to give this to Mr. Russell when either Mr. Graves or Lilienfield come to you and say give it to him." I vielded, and agreed to take it. I did not realize the magnitude of my offence. The opera librettos can only be had from J. F. JOHXapproach to me was as insidious and

specious as it could have been. I do not pretend to justify my weakness or my crime. All I can do now is to confess it. On my return to court Mr. Page said no more to me. I was called, and swore to a perjury. the little remainder of his penalty." So sayeth It all occurred in a very brief space. I hope prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. and believe that if I had been less vigorously importuned, or had more time to reflect, l would not have done the deed. No one can tell, however. The worst flatter themselves they are better than they are, and every offender, however hardened or abandoned, thinks he is the victim of stress of circumstances in his vilest crimes. My

> shame, and my doubts converted to perjury by the addition to those feelings of a moneyoffer, so tempting for my poverty. I know there is but one thing for me to do now to save me from double-dyed perjury and life-long remorse-I am degraded any-

T. RUSSELL. consequences. GUILTY, OF COURSE.

The jury of course found accused guilty. They assessed his fine at five dollars. Judge Guigon added the longest term of imprisonment possible,-twelve months in jail-and the accused was remanded to the custody of the sergeant to serve out his time. Russell is a painter by trade, and has been

for a long time playing away at fare banks such small sums of money as he could command, mean while leaving his family, for whom he had previously been a good provider, in great destitution.

MULLER'S CASE. When Andrew Muller was brought to the

bar to answer for exhibiting the game of faro Mr. Samuel M. Page, his counsel, asked that the case be continued, in view of the allegations affecting himself that had been made by Russell. Those allegations, for the most part, Mr. Page pronounced untrue. He especially denied that he had ever recommended Muller or Graves to give Russell the Valley (at Waynesboro'), and has the money; on the contrary, he declared that he had advised them not to give him anything, He comes from the section of the State in as he (Page) had learnt from the police that which wheat-growing constitutes the chief the evidence, even without Russell's, would industry, and from which large shipments be very strong. The interview that took place in Justice White's private office Mr. Page said Russell had incorrectly reported. Judge Gaigon expressed his opinion that the prisoner ought to be tried without further delay. Captain George D. Wise undertook the

case of accused for Mr. Page, and the trial was at once commenced. Policeman Michaels was first put upon the

stand. He testified to the raid made upon Muller's house. Mr. Jacob Konig reluctantly testified to

having seen the game of faro going on in Muller's house at different times during the past twelve months. The captured "lay-out," dealing-box

chips, &c., were exhibited to the jury. After argument the case was given to the jury, and the jury found Muller guilty and assessed his tine at \$100. The Judge added twelve months in jail. GRAVER'S CASE.

When the case of Joe Graves (Muller's

dealer) was called he answered not. It is well understood that he has left the city, and his bond of \$500-Edward Gill, of Petersburg, surety-was declared forfeited.

RECOGNIZANCE FORFEITED. -In the case of

THE DISSOLUTE GATHERED IN.—Sergeants taken for the recovery of the money from the Howard and Wren and Policemen Jeter, sureties. Johnson, it will be remembered, Michaels, and Hannon yesterday arrested five was bailed for his appearance at the present white and twenty colored men and women. term of the Hustings Court, with William white and twenty colored men and wotten.

denizens of Cash Corner, Baker's alley, and Ellerson, J. A. Throgmorton, Jr., Philip denizens of Cash Corner, Baker's alley, and Whitlock, J. C. Blackburn, and Littleberry

NO. 34.

Board of Health: Cause of Death: Apo-plexy, 1 colored; brain-disease, 1 white; burns, 1 white; congestion of lungs, 1 colored; consumption, 3 white, 3 colored; convulsions (infantile), 1 colored; croup, 1 colored; diarrhæa, 1 white; fever (typhoid), 1 colored; fever (typho-malarial), 1 white Justice White, was arraigned and pleaded marasmus, 1 colored; myelitis, 1 colored old age, 1 colored; pneumonis, 1 white, 3 colored; puerperal convulsions, 1 colored; tabes mesenterica, 1 colored; uræmis, ings Court of the city of Richmond for per- white. Whole number of deaths in the city exclusive of still-births. 25. Still-Births: throw myself upon the mercy of the court. White male, 1; white female, 1; colored female, 1-total, 3. Sex: White males, 4; colored males, 10-total, 14; white females, 5; colored females, 6-total, 11. Age: One month to six, 1 colored; six months to sequences what they may : I bave gambled twelve, 2 colored; one year to three, 3 colored; three years to five, 1 white; quently. I was very poor, with a wife and ten years to twenty, 1 white, 1 co-three children—aged fifteen, twelve, and two lored—total, 2; twenty, years to thirty, 3 years—a boy and two girls. I gambled, al-white, 2 colored—total, 5; thirty years to fifte 7. lured by the hope that I would win. I lost all forty, 1 colored; forty years to fifty, 1 the money I had. Finally, I was excluded from | white, 3 colored-total, 4; sixty years to the faro-bank-I suppose because my betting seventy, 3 white, 2 colored-total, 5; seventy was so small as not to be profitable, and I in- years to eighty, I colored. Condition . Sin. terfered with larger betters. I wrote a note gle, 4 white, 10 colored—total, 14; married to Mr. Muller asking to be readmitted. He 4 white, 2 colored—total, 6; widowers, 1 co sidered an unjustifiable exclusion, and goaded unknown, 1 colored. Nativity: United States, 24; England, 1. Locality: Marshall swear out a warrant against the house. I did Ward, 1 whi'e, 4 colored-total, 5; Jefferso. It was a mean action, from a low motive. I son Ward, 1 white, 2 colored-total, 8; Madison Ward, 4 white, 2 colored-total, 6 Jackson Ward, 1 white, 4 colored-total, 5 almshouse, 2 colored. By whom Certified the arrest made Saturday night. On Sun- Regular practitioners, 9 white, 11 coloredtotal, 20; irregular practitioners, 1 colored COMPARATIVE WEEKLY MORTALITY.

THE DISPATCH

One square, one insertion...... One square, two insertions..... One square, three insertions..... One square, six insertions.....

TERMS OF ADVERTISING: CASH-INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

MORTUARY REPORT.—The following is the

mortuary report for the week ending Satur-

day, February 5, 1876, compiled from sex-

tons' returns received at the office of the

Feb. 7, Feb. 6, Jan. 29, Feb. 7, Feb. 7, Feb. 6, Jan. 29, Feb. 7, Feb. 6, Jan. 29, Feb. 7, Feb. Whole number of deaths for the month of

January, 116-whites, 46; colored, 79. Mean temperature for the week ending January 29, 51.28; mean temperature for the week ending February 5, 35.71. Amount of rainfall for the week ending January 29, 0.00 inches; amount of rainfall for the week ending February 5, 0.06 inches.

Population of the city estimated by school-

census, 72,500-white, 41,400; colored, 31, Rate of mortality of whole population was 17.93 per 1,000 per annum; rate of mortality of white population was 11.80 per 1,000 per annum; rate of mortality of colored population was 26.75 per 1,000 per annum.

n Agriculture and Mining have reported a oill providing for the appointment of a State geologist by the Governor. Salary, \$2,000 per annum. THE BRODNAX CASE.—The Brodnex case involving certain railroad matters in which

STATE GEOLOGIST .- The House Committee

the people of Petersburg are interested, was called in the Circuit Court yesterday and postponed till the 24th. TABLEAUX AND CONCERT .- There will be a concert and exhibition of tableaux at the

Virginia Opera-House on Tuesday next. Upser.-Two young ladies who were driving out in Mr. Jack Bolton's buggy

upset near the corner of Seventh and Grace streets yesterday afternoon. Damages small. [FOR OTHER LOCAL SEE FOURTH PAGE.]

VALENTINES-COMIC and SENTIMENTAL- a

New York prices for sale by J. T. ELLYSON, 1112 OPERA LIBRETTOS .- The standard edition of

STON, 918 Main sireet, and E. H. WINSTON, Broad street. Price, fifteen cents. SAVE MONEY by having your printing done at the DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE. Good work, low

THE "PRIDE-OF-KEY-WEST" CIGAR can be bund at most of the first-class bars and res, rants. The price is low and quality very ane.

DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE .- Unsurpassed facilities for the prompt execution of all kinds of printing. Orders filled promptly and at low prices.

Two pollars will buy a misses' school-shoe, of offence originated in a mean motive. My in-Philadelphia make, at J. A. GRIGG's, Tenth and tegrity was shaken by remorse, pity, and Main streets.

DANGEROUS COUGHS .- A cold in the throat will cause inflammation of the pleuritic membrane, ac-companied with difficult respiration and cough the t will irritate the lungs into consumption. All thes allments are easily cured by Wishart's Ping-TREE-TAR CORDIAL, the most infallible remedy for pulmonary complaints.

FIVE DOLLARS will buy a first-class gaiter at J. . GRIGG'S, Tenth and Main streets.

VALENTINES.-The largest and best-selected stock of valentines in the city can be found at C. F. Johnston's music- and news-store, 918 Main treet, at from 1c. to \$10 each.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS .- We solicit your or-

ders for printing, or a call at any time you may wish to see specimens or ob ain estimates, feeling ssured that it will be to your advantage. BOSCHEN & BROTHER offer their winter stock of. Boots, Shoes, Trunks, and Vallses at very low

prices in order to make room for spring goods. 509 and 511 BROAD STREET. DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE .- In order to meet the constantly increasing demands of our trade we ave added a well-selected assortment of NEW

TYPE, which, together with our IMPROVED MA-CHINERY and SKILFUL MECHANICAL TALENT, varrant us in guaranteeing the VERY BEST CLASS OF WORK at moderate figures and in the most exeditions manner.

CUSTOM (hand-made) WORK to order, and guaranteed to fit. Repairing neatly done by BOSCHEN & BROTHER, 509 and 511 Broad street,

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

COOK & LAUGHTON, 10% A. M., ladles' and misses' underwear, sewing-muchine, &c. BYERLY & POWELL, 10% A. M., furniture, dry

LOST, STRAYED, AND POUND. STRAY COW.—Taken up on my farm, near Harvie, a RED COW in low giving order; tips of the horns sawed off; not giving milk. The owner will come for her and pay

thargas, or she will be dealt with as the law directs fe 9-11\*

DR. THOMAS POLLARD. OST, AN ALASKA SABLE MUFF And between the Exchange Hotel and corner Tentl and Bank streets. A sultable reward will be pal-for its recovery at THIS OFFICE. fe 9-21s

FINANCIAL.

RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE
BONDS of \$1,000 each, bearing seven per cent, interest, may be cought from \$10 per bond upwards.
On the revival of business many of these bonds
will rise enormously in value, and for either investment or speculation they offer unuspassed inducements. I offer a large fine of bonds, and invite
correspondence.
W. H. WEERS, Maker,
fe 2-could 178 Broadway, New York.

RICHMOND, January 18, 1876. MR. R. B. TEDFORD: DEAR SIR,—I have had one of your LEFFING WELL'S GAB-BaGULATORS attached to my meter, and during the month commencing 12th November and ending 12th December my gas-consumption has been 33 per cent. less than for the corresponding month of last vear. I have always had a gas-saving apparatus of some kind attached to my meter, and this reduction is in addition to that effected by other apparatus.

Respectfully yours.

ANDREW PIZZINI, Js.

I can be seen at HAYES & BOWERS's plumbing shop, 1201 Main street.

LETTER-HEADS, \$4 to \$6.75 per res